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THIRTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 26, 1897.

Charity Should Do Five Things:

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is posssble.
5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

LAWRENCE, MASS.:
JAMES WARD, JR., PRINT.
1897.

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LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ORGANIZED, - - - - - MARCH 1859.
INCORPORATED, - - - - JUNE, 1876..

President, - - - - - - - GILBERT E. HOOD.
Treasurer, - - - - - - - JAMES H. KIDDER.
Auditor, - - - - - - - HORATIO G. HERRICI
Secretary, - - - - - - - CLARK CARTER.

MEMBERS FOR 1897-98.

ALDRED, JOHN.
AMORY, REV. A. H.
ANDREWS, RUFUS.
BARLOW, RICHARD R.
BARRELL, WILLIAM A.
BEACH, LURANDUS.
BEVINGTON, THOS.
BRUCE, A. B.
BRUCKMAN, HERMAN.
BUTLER, FREDERICK.
BUZZELL, JOHNATHAN Y.
BRYNE, REV. CLADIUS.
CABOT, GEORGE D.
CHASE, REV. E. A.
CLARK, FREDERICK E.
COLLINS, LEWIS P.
COUCH, HENRY J.
CURL, REV. GEORGE M.
FARR, FRANKLIN.
FORSYTH, JOHN.
GIBBS, REV. WILLIAM E.
HALL, GEORGE W.
HARTSHORNE, W. D.
HERRICK, HORATIO G.
HINCHCLIFFE, W. J.
HOOD, GILBERT E.
HORNE, J. H.
HUMPHRIES, C J. R.
HUMPHRIES, REV. A.
HUTCHIN, REV. WILLIAM H.
KIDDER, DR. J. H.
KUNHARDT, GEORGE E.
LAMPREY, A. A.
LITTLEFIELD, CHARLES H.
MARBLE, REV. WILLIAM H.
MCALPINE, WM. T.
MCDUFFIE, FREDERICK.
MCVEY, REV. HUGH G.
MELVIN, N. P. H.
MILLIKEN, JAMES I.
MOOERS, ELIJAH M.
MOSES, KIRK W.
OXNARD, REV. H. E.
PAGE, REV. F. H.
PARKER, WALTER E.
PARSHLEY, REV. JOHN H.
PITTS, REV. EDGAR T.
REDFORD, ROBERT.
SELDEN, GEORGE W.
SHARPE, ANDREW.
SHATTUCK, JOSEPH.
SHERMAN, WILLIAM F.
SILSBEE, FRANCIS H.
SMERDON, JAMES.
SMITH, GEORGE A.
STONE, ANDREW C.
TULLER, REV. E. P.
VARNEY, JUSTIN E.
WOLCOTT, REV. W. E.
WOOD, REV. HENRY.
WYLDE, HARRY.
YOUNG, REV. GEORGE H.

Office: 206 ESSEX STREET. Hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting oi the Lawrence City Mission was held October 26, 1897.

The following officers were elected :—

President, - - - - - - -	GILBERT E. HOOD,
Secretary, - - - - - - -	CLARK CARTER,
Treasurer, - - - - - - -	JAMES H. KIDDER,
Auditor, - - - - - - - -	HORATIO G. HERRICK.

The Secretary's report was adopted as the report of the Mission, and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership in the Mission :—

Rev. Messrs George M. Curl, William H. Marble and John H. Parshley, and Messrs Rufus Andrews, Thomas Bevington, Lewis P. Collins, Franklin Farr, Charles H. Littlefield and Harry Wylde.

In view of the fact that the City Hall had already been engaged for all the Sunday evenings of November, during which month it has been customary to hold a public anniversary, it was voted to omit the public meeting this year.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SALARY FUND.

October 1st, 1896, balance on hand, -	$ 580 33	
Received from Pacific Mills, - - -	375 00	
Pemberton Mills, - - - - -	67 50	
Atlantic Mills, - - - - -	150 00	
Everett Mills, - - - - -	120 00	
Arlington Mills, - - - - -	300 00	
Washington Mills, - - - - -	145 00	
Duck Mills, - - - - -	45 00	
Essex Company, - - - - -	75 00	
Lawrence Lumber Company, - -	10 00	
Lawrence Gas Company, - - -	75 00	
Russell Paper Company, - - -	20 00	
Farwell Bleachery, - - - -	25 00	
Geórge E. Kunhardt, - - -	25 00	
Total, - - - - - -		$2,012 8
Paid for Salary of City Missionary, - - -		1,400 0
October 1st, 1897, balance on hand, -		612 8

RELIEF FUND.

October 1, 1896, Balance on hand, - -		$99 52
RECEIVED EROM CHURCHES.		
Lawrence St. Cong'l Church, - -	$ 52 21	
Primary Dept., Lawrence St. Sunday School,	1 00	
Trinity Congregational Church, - -	95 63	
Trinity Congregational Sunday School,	23 76	
South Congregational Church, - -	15 40	
United Congregational Church, -	5 00	
Amount carried forward, - - -	$193.00	$99.52

Amount brought forward, - - - -	$193.00	$99.52
Unitarian Society, - - - - -	210 00	
First Universalist Society, - -	125 00	
First Methodist Episcopal Church, -	77 05	
St. Mark's M. E. Church, - -	3 00	
Grace Episcopal Church - - -	54 00	
St. John's Episcopal Church, - - -	15 00	
First Baptist Church, - - -	28 00	
Second Baptist Church, - - -	30 00	
German Presbyterian Church, - -	15 00	
Free Baptist Church, Ladies Aid Society,	12 50	
		762 55

RECEIVED FOR SPECIAL CASES.

Overseers of the Poor, - - -	$ 127 00	
Everett Mills, - - - - -	56 90	
Arlington Mills Relief Society, - -	100 00	
Miss Kidder, - - - - -	2 00	
A. S. Paton, - - - - -	12 00	
		297 90
Returned by Beneficiaries, - - -	$ 127 97	
Returned by Visiting Nurses, - -	64 00	
Band Concert through John N. Cole, -	23 30	
Mrs. H. M. Chase, - - - -	20 00	
Mrs. William Oswald, - - -	10 00	
A Friend of the Poor, - - -	10 00	
N. P. H. Melvin, - - - -	10 00	
George L. Selden, - - - - -	5 00	
Kirke W. Moses, - - - -	5 00	
P. G. Haverty, - - - - -	5 00	
Miss Matilda Godard, - - - -	5 00	
E. P. Kimball, - - - - -	5 00	
A. E. Mack, - - - - -	5 00	
Arthur E. Colby, - - - - -	5 00	
Amount carried forward, - - -	$300.27	$1159.97

Amount brought forward. - - - -	$300.27	$1159.
Mrs. Annie Lord, - - - -	5 00	
Lowell Street School, - - - -	5 00	
Andover Guild, - - - - -	5 00	
Samuel White, - - - - -	5 00	
"California," - - - - -	3 00	
Cash, - - . - - - -	3 00	
Collected by Miss Bancroft, - -	3 00	
Miss Clara F. Prescott, - - - -	2 00	
Mrs. Franklin Farr, . - - -	2 00	
A Children's Friend, - - - -	2 00	
Mrs. Charles Martin, - - - -	2 00	
"For the Poor Fund," - - - -	2 00	
Anonymous, - - - - -	2 00	
Mrs. Egan, - - - - -	1 00	
"A Hot-weather Friend," - . -	1 00	
A. F. Holt, - - - - - -	1 00	
Amesbury Street School, - - -	1 00	
Mrs. F. M. Manahan, - - - -	1 00	
E. T. P., - - - - - -	50	
Master McDavitt, - - - - -	50	
Mrs. Rockwell, - - - - -	25	
		347 5
Total, . . - - - -		$1507 4
Paid to City Missionary for relief work, -		1450 0
Balance on hand, October 1, 1897,		$57 4

NOVEMBER 3, 1897.

I have this day examined the accounts of James H. Kidde treasurer of Lawrence City Mission, and also all vouchers for mone paid out, and find the same correct.

H. G. HERRICK, *Auditor.*

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

Mr. President and Members of the Lawrence City Mission:—

Scientific charity sets us a hard stint. It tells us that at least five things must be done: First, Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation; second, relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly; third, Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy; fourth, raise into independence every needy person wherever it is possible; fifth, make sure that no children grow up to be paupers. The Lawrence City Mission has long since accepted the task, and lifted up before itself the ideal to be followed by printing these principles upon the covers of its successive annual reports. It may not be unprofitable to make this thirty-eighth report an examination of the past year's work under the judgment of these principles.

I. The first principle is, "Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation." We all believe in investigation; and the 1015 calls made and the 859 letters written by our secretary during the year are a partial proof that we are living up to our belief. Our method of action on the presentation of every new case of need is as follows: We learn from the applicant for aid all

which careful and systematic questioning can draw o
we make further inquiries of other persons who may
able to throw light upon the true condition of the ca
we visit the home of the applicant; we keep a record
all information gained; and we add to the record as ti
brings us further information. Of course we do not ke
starving, freezing or dying people waiting for weeks,
days, or even hours while we are investigating. We r
lieve the evident emergency at once, and carry on o
investigation while endeavoring to make the reli
thorough and effective. That the investigation is
important part of our work is shown in the fact that
the 150 new cases considered during the year, all of the
residents in Lawrence, 22 proved not to require aid. W
frequently have an applicant who insists on immediate a
in some particular, but who, on being informed that v
must visit the house and see the need ourselves befo
granting aid, withdraws the application.

Two hundred and eighty-five strangers, transient
or tramps have called at our office during the year. B
cause of the utter impossibility of making any investig
tion of their needs we have ceased tabulating these cas
with resident applicants. Their statements as to natio
ality, age, employment, destination and necessities a
entirely untrustworthy. If we give clothing, food
lodging we can not tell whether we are supplying a re
need or merely contributing to the pleasure of a la
tramp or a conscienceless adventurer. Personal observ
tion may indicate the need of a change of shoes
raiment, and we can insist on the change being made
our rooms so that we may attend to the purification

e of the useless and filthy articles removed; but we can t be sure that worn and clouted rainment was not opted on purpose to gain our sympathy. We have ard that one man who visited our city during the sum- er made his boast that since January he had collected this and other cities over one hundred pairs of shoes ich he had sold either to fellow tramps or to second- nd shops. Is it strange that we join our voice to the gent advice of kindred organizations that nothing ould be given to beggars either on the street or at the or? Is it strange that we still insist that a labor test r way-farers is one of the great needs of our city?

Until such labor test is provided is it not wise to nd all penniless strangers to the police station, where ey will be comfortably lodged, and where they will me under the eye of the officers who are skilled in de- cting rogues?

II. Our second principle is to "relieve worthy need romptly, adequately, and kindly." This, it is our un- iring effort to do. Last February a very respectable oking old lady applied at our office for light housework, r for transportation to Boston, where she claimed to ave a married daughter. She was given the address of family who needed a woman to take care of children. he next day she returned with the statement that the ork offered was too hard for her; she was evidently oo feeble to earn her own living; she was willing on re- eated questioning to give a fuller account of herself and amily than on her first visit, and our secretary provided er transportation to Boston, at the same time notfying er daughter by mail of what he had done. The next

day a grateful letter from the daughter announced her mother's safe arrival, and stated that a good home was provided her, and her only reason for being in Lawrence was a restless desire for change and a mistaken belief that she could earn her own living. Usually, however, when stangers ask to be sent home to relatives we offer to provide care and shelter until we can communicate with the relatives and receive a remittance sufficient to cover the expense incurred. If the applicant has been telling the truth our offer is accepted, and without expense to the Mission the wanderer is restored to his home. If his story has been a fabrication he invents some excuse for declining the aid offered.

Prompt, adequate, and kind was the relief offered to a man, who in August, with his arm in a sling, told a circumstantial story of its having been fractured, set at the hospital, and cared for in repeated visits until his money was gone. His request was for means to go to friends in Reading who could give him a home until he was well enough to work. The Missionary asked him to wait till an investigation could be made at the Hospital; and promised, if the investigation resulted satisfactorily, to forward him at once to his friends in care of the train conductor. On the Missionary's return to the office after a fruitless search of the Hospital records the applicant had departed. Inquiries of Officer Holmes of the Essex street beat showed that the man's story was a fabrication in every particular, made to go with the name he had assumed. He evidently was hoping to get a little money to continue the debauch in which he had disabled his arm. Prompt, adequate and kind was the relief

given to a family which in August also was reported at our office as being in need and suffering because of the severe illness of the husband and the closing of the mill where the wife had been employed. In co-operation with the Overseers of the Poor, medical care was provided, food and fuel was sent, and a relative in a neighboring city to whom our secretary wrote, supplied funds to pay rent and keep the family in comfort till the man's health was improved and work at the mill was restored to his wife and son.

But relief that is both prompt and kind often fails to be adequate. In many cases the cause of distress is so deep or so obscure as to nullify all our efforts to relieve it. A patient dying of cancer must suffer though the most loving and costly attentions are bestowed. The family of an inebriate can not be relieved of distress until we have learned how to make a lasting cure of his drunkenness. The money which we have expended, the necessities of life which we have given, the calls made and errands done by our Secretary, and the 1373 visits to the sick made by the visiting nurses have relieved much suffering and distress; but those who have administered the relief have seen convincing proof that the ability to make good use of aid offered is as essential as is the ability to assimilate food. Starvation can not be prevented while the digestive faculties are destroyed, and poverty can not be abolished where thrift is wanting.

III. The third principle governing our action is to "prevent unwise alms to the unworthy." This does not mean that we are to sit in judgment upon our impoverished or suffering neighbor, and withhold all aid if we in

any respect condemn him. It only means that in the exercise of an intelligent love for our neighbor we are to provide for him the things best suited to his needs. For instance, a man from Haverhill, who has just served thirty days in jail for drunkenness, asks for the price of a fare to his home. If his thirst has not been quenched by his involuntary abstinence, he would find ten cents but fuel to kindle again the flames of desire. We must not give him the ten cents; but we can take time to put him on the car and pay his fare ourselves to the conductor. It is love neither to our hard-working fellow citizens nor to the lazy tramp to feed and pamper him and make his life easier than that of an honest workingman. Christian love for the stranger whose real needs we can not investigate will either offer him so hard a bed in the Police Station and so meagre food that he will go home to his own city, or else will provide him a chance in wood-yard or stone shed by the sweat of his face to earn the food and the bed which honest toil deserves.

But dwelling in our city, born here, taught in our schools, grown up under the influence of our boasted civilization and of our free institutions, are families noted for indolence, thriftlessness, intemperance and vice. They have diseases which doctors cannot cure. They have vices which courts and prisons can not eradicate. They have ignorance which schools, libraries, newspapers do not overcome. They have a heathenism which no church or mission seems to touch. You may call them "The submerged tenth" of the population, though as yet they are not a tenth of our city's people. Unworthy of our confidence they are, because of their untruthfulness; un-

worthy to be employed because of their indolence and carelessness; but not unworthy of our prayers, our love, our unflagging efforts to awaken and stimulate to an intelligent self help. As in the human body the weak or diseased member receives the greatest care; so in the body social the weak and diseased must be watched, studied, restrained, stimulated into life, or they will infect and devitalize the whole body. Therefore we must be careful not to keep back wise aid while deprecating unwise alms to the unworthy. It is the large amount of unwise giving on the part of well-meaning and soft-hearted people that produces so rapid an increase in the number of the unworthy applicants for aid.

IV. Our fourth principle is to "raise into independence every needy person where it is possible." Clearly our task grows harder as we ascend the hill. Can a man with a family be made independent whose daily wage is less than one dollar? Can a mother with three children to support be made independent when her wage of one dollar a day is constantly reduced by hours of enforced idleness so that her pay envelope at the week's end contains less than four dollars? Can a laborer be made independent when he has to pay toll to some liquor dealer in order to keep his job? Can any family be taught independence whose comfort, not to say whose existence, depends on the uncertain opportunities for work which our present industrial life affords? Fortunately independence is a relative term. We have heard of a person with a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year who thought he could not afford to his wife the luxury of bestowing all she desired to give to charity. Ev-

ery salaried man is dependent on his employers, and on the continuance of his health. Even persons of accumulated fortunes are dependent on the soundness of their investments. No one can be absolutely sure that an adequate income will continue till the end of his life. The Lawrence City Mission does not expect to accomplish the impossible. Scientific charity does not demand that our beneficiaries be placed beyond the need of exercising faith in God or of practicing the virtues of industry and economy. But the ideal before us is the teaching of thrift, frugality and industry so effectively that the need of outside aid shall be felt only in cases of unusual stress and hardship.

So long as some families do live in health, and do succeed in laying up money on a dollar a day, it is our duty to learn the secret of their household economy and impart it to all our neighbors who are compelled to wrestle with the problem. And the records of our work actually show where families which have been lifted by charity over a season of sickness or enforced idleness have afterward gone on for months not only, but for years, without finding it necessary to apply for aid again. A large portion of those families which previous to 1893 had been spending all their income as fast as it was received, and were surprised into the necessity of seeking aid during the unexpected shut-downs of that year, learned the lesson of economy so thoroughly that they were prepared for the repetition of the misfortune, and have not come to us for aid although their work has stopped every summer since then. Many a case of sickness also has been ministered unto by us so successfully that not only has

health been restored, but the ability and willingness to repay us the expense incurred has been gratefully exhibited. It is a dead lift that strains the sympathies and tests the patience, when we are called upon to provide year after year for those who are hopelessly broken with age or chronic disease. Yet even in these cases there is a blessed compensation, when the cheering calls of the friendly visitor help to mitigate the patient's loneliness and the attentions of the nurse alleviate even a little of the patient's suffering. But our work becomes exhilarating and inspiring when our efforts are rewarded by prompt response, and we see the sick recovering, the unemployed securing work, neglected or orphaned children fitting into new and suitable homes, and even drunkards signing the pledge and keeping it. It is to help us in doing the harder work persistently and the easier work with increasing success that we appeal to the generous public to continue their gifts of money, material, time and love. If we could do it without giving publicity to confidence that must be held sacred, we could narrate particulars of our year's work which would make our friends both weep and laugh. It is enough to say that we have ministered to people sick with disease the most terrible and hopeless, that we have given advice to others tormented by perplexities the most aggravating and discouraging, that we have accomplished the rescue of children from surroundings the most dangerous, and have joined our efforts with the prayers and labors of others in reclaiming criminals and inebriates. Our work is not ended. The close of our year brings no close to our Mission. The need for financial and sympathic support

of our work is not decreased. If the right spirit of independence is to be cultivated, and self-support is to become the ambition of the people who are just now dependent on charity, our work must be pressed with increasing intelligence and efficiency.

V. Finally, "make sure that no children grow up to be paupers." An ideal impossible of attainment? Not in ideal society. We may not to-day be able to prevent all the children of paupers, criminals and tramps from following the example of their parents. It may be both unwise and impracticable to transplant into thrifty and moral families all the children who are now in abodes of wretchedness and vice. But it is possible for us to watch for opportunities to extend salutary care to many of the neglected little ones. During the past year we have unostentatiously directed mothers who were seeking a refuge for their fatherless children; we have placed children in new homes which promise a better chance for developing useful manhood or womanhood; at the suggestion of truant officers or teachers we have provided shoes and clothing to enable children to continue in school; we have opened the way for defective children to enjoy the privileges of the wonderful school at Waverly; we have studied with burdened parents the problem of directing or restraining wayward boys and girls; and we have had some success in teaching young people how to be industrious, thrifty and economical. In carrying on this part of our work we have taken especial pleasure in using the Christmas and Easter offerings of some of the Sunday Schools, offerings of children particularly designed for the benefit of children.

In looking back we have gratification mingled with regret; gratification that much good has really been accomplished, that we have helped some people to health, courage, or happiness; regret that we have not been able to be useful to a larger number. Our successes and our failures make us conscious of our needs. Our needs are not only a larger sum of money for our relief fund, but also, and more emphatically, a larger degree of intelligent sympathy and co-operation in our work. If a thousand good women, who really desire to aid in saving the lost, would visit our police station and see with their own eyes the need of removing the cells for women from their present proximity to those for men, our tardy government would be compelled to make a change. If another thousand who desire to alleviate the pain of the wounded and the sufferings of the insane, would examine the fitness of the patrol wagon for the transportation of patients, it would not be long before the way to provide a comfortable ambulance would be discovered. If a thousand business and professional men, who are daily tormented in conscience as to the propriety of the treatment they are now according the tramp, would give an hour's time to the intelligent study of the problem, we would soon be able to announce that every stranger had a chance to earn his bed and board; and the need of ignorant giving would be ended. If the intelligent voters of this city could only see what we see of the destructive results of liquor drinking, there would be no one left to vote for the licensing of the sale of intoxicants, except the men who themselves drink to excess. Year after year we mention these and other needed improvements in doing the city's

relief work; we are complimented by a few for our kind interest in the unfortunate, but we fail to find a practical response to our appeals. We do not overlook the fact, gratefully mentioned in previous reports, that many of the most blessed charitable organizations of our community are the outgrowth of suggestions made by the Lawrence City Mission. But we can not be satisfied with past achevements so long as we hear the importunate cry of so many other needs. Therefore once more we plead with our friends, who think they compliment us by leaving us to toil unaided and uncriticised, to exchange their apathy for sympathy, and to come into a closer acquaintance with our sorrows and our joys.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the "LAWRENCE CITY MISSION."

ARTICLE II. LOCATION.

This Association shall be established and located at Lawrence, in the County of Essex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ARTICLE III. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Association is the management and direction of such of the public charities of the City of Lawrence as may be entrusted to it, together with a general Philantrophic and moral work.

BY-LAWS.

FIRST—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Lawrence City Mission shall be held at such time and place in the month of October, each year, as the City Missionary shall appoint; and notice thereof shall be sent by mail at least three days before.

SECOND—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the City Missionary, notice thereof being given in the same manner as the regular meetings.

THIRD—OFFICERS.

The officers shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor. The City Missionary shall be, *ex-officio*, Secretary.

FOURTH—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to their positions, and such as the society may impose upon them.

FIFTH—TERM OF OFFICE.

The officers shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed.

SIXTH—MEMBERS.

New members may be admitted by vote at any regular or special meeting. Membership shall be terminated by removal from the city.

SEVENTH—ALTERATIONS.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the corporation regularly called, notice of the proposed alterations being given in the call for said meeting.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the office work of the Lawrence City Mission from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897.

Total calls at the office,		3387
Applications for relief,	1963	
Applications for Work,	329	
Calls for consultation or advice,	1095	
Temporary work found,		76
Permanent work found,		9
Garments given away,		1325
Yards of Cloth given,		662
Pairs of shoes given,		350
Hats given,		83
Orders for provisions given,		520
Orders for coal,		110
Orders for wood,		62
Orders for medicine,		29
Rent paid,		49
Transportation provided,		53
Aided to enter institutions,		7
Calls made by the Secretary,		1015

Letters and Postals written,	859
Mission funds expended in relief,	$1027.95
Mission funds loanded,	55.05
Pemberton Relief Fund expended,	480.00
Printing, stationary, and office expenses,	120.67

APPENDIX B.

Report of new cases presented for consideration at the office of the Lawrence City Mission during the year from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897.

NATIVITY.

United States (white),	37.
United States (colored),	3.
Canadian,	19.
English,	38.
French,	1.
German,	5.
Italian,	2.
Irish,	37.
Polish or Russian,	1.5
Scotch,	4.5
Scandinavian,	1.
Other countries,	1.
Total,	150.

EDUCATION.

Can read and write,	107
Can read but not write,	0
Can neither read nor write,	43

MARTIAL STATE.

Married couples,	82
Widows,	22
Deserted wives,	12
Single women,	9

Deserted husbands and widowers,	10
Single men,	14
Orphaned or abandoned children,	1
Divorced or seperated (legally),	0

CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Accident,	4
Imprisonment of bread winner,	3
Insanity,	0
Insufficient earnings,	5
Intemperance,	13
Lack of employment,	62
No male support,	18
Neglect by relatives,	0
Physical, defect,	0
Roving disposition,	0
Shiftlessness or inefficiency,	0
Sickness and old age,	23

DECISIONS.

Should have continuous relief,	1
Should have temporary relief,	92
Needed work rather than relief,	20
Should have indoor relief,	1
Should have tranportation from city,	12
Should be disciplined,	2
Not requiring aid,	22

APPENDIX C.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF WORK OF VISITING NURSE.

1896.	Cases Visited.	Calls Made.	Patients Died.	Removed to Hospital.
October,	31	173	0	7
November,	24	126	3	7
December,	28	119	2	5
1897.				
January	27	142	0	3
February,	21	58	1	6

March,	33	122	4	9
April,	27	90	0	7
May,	23	142	1	5
June,	27	126	1	13
July,	35	107	4	12
August,	18	73	3	7
September,	23	95	0	4
Total,	317	1373	19	85
Less recurrent cases,	63			
	254			

APPENDIX D.

A list of the various diseases attended by the Visiting Nurse, between October 1, 1896, and September 30, 1897.

Abcess,	6	Heart disease,	3
Ascites,	1	Hip disease,	1
Appendecitis,	1	Humor,	1
Asthma,	1	Hysteria,	1
Broken bones,	3	Inflammation of diaphragm,	1
Burn,	4	Injured hip,	2
Cancer,	3	Measles,	6
Cholera infantum,	7	Miscarriage,	2
Cholera morbus,	1	Old age,	4
Chronic invalid,	3	Operation,	3
Convulsions,	1	Phthisis,	4
Croup,	1	Paralysis,	2
Curvature of spine,	1	Pneumonia,	4
Diphtheria,	1	Pregnancy and confinement,	31
Diarrhœa,	2	Rheumatism,	4
Dislocated shoulder,	1	Severe cold,	12
Dropsy,	1	Shock caused by fall,	1
Eczema,	2	Sore leg,	1
Fractured femur,	1	Tympanitis,	1
Gall stones,	1	Typhoid fever,	3

General debility,	3	Ulcers,	2
Grip,	4	Wound,	2
		Total,	140
		Unnamed,	114

APPENDIX E.

Articles loaned by Visiting Nurse between October 1, 1896, and September 30, 1897.

Baby outfits,	3	Pillow slips,	5
Basins,		Rubber bandage,	
Bed pans,	3	Rubber ring,	
Blankets,	2	Rubber sheets,	3
Comforters,	3	Sheets,	4
Cot-bed,	1	Under vests,	
Handkerchiefs,		Wheel chairs,	2
Night dresses,	10	Wrapper,	1
Pillow,	1		

"Intelligent giving and intelligent withholding are alike true charity."

"The charity which is most effectual is that which is the most practical."

"That charity is bad which takes from independence is proper pride, from mendicancy its salituary shame."

DIRECTORY OF CHARITIES WITHIN.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the LAWRENCE CITY MISSION, in the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, the sum of
for the purpose of the Mission, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer, for the time being, shall be a sufficient discharge.